

# Boom! Boom!! Boom!!!



That's the way Grant's guns thundered at Vicksburg and Lee's guns thundered at Fredericksburg. Each of them thundered a little louder than the other fellow at each place and won the battle.

The war is over long ago, but booming still wins.

Make this town and the country around it your battleground, and then boom!

If you boom loud enough, people will come from afar off to find out what's up. Then a little more booming will take them prisoners and add them to the population. Then they will begin booming, and other willing captives will come in.

This is the inside history of every town on earth that amounts to anything more than a bill of beans.

Booming may be done in many ways. A board of trade can do it. A commercial club or business men's club can do it. You can do it individually.

If you don't believe in this town, why do you live here? If you do believe in it, why don't you boom it? Every new family means money in your pocket if you are in business here or own property here. If you make your living by working here, every increase of population tends to increase your wages, every new industry brought to town tends to enlarge your opportunities for making a good living.

Batteries in a battle boom together. If only one gun booms now and then it helps some, but when they all boom together something big is going to happen right off. It's just the same with town booming. When we all boom together, the things we desire to have happen will begin happening.

Now, suppose you who read this suggest through the columns of this paper some method of massing our boom batteries and making a noise that will bring people running into this town to go into business, start a factory, develop some of our natural resources.

N. B.—BOOM! BOOM!! BOOM!!!

## CURE FOR "NERVES"

SYSTEMATIC PHYSICAL TRAINING WILL DO MUCH.

Forms of Exercise Within the Reach of All. Without Overtaxing the Strength—Good for Body and Mind.

The average case of "nerves" from which most women suffer will yield to systematic physical training when intelligently and persistently pursued at home.

Of course, where the nervous system has become seriously deranged, a woman should place herself under a physician's care and stick religiously to his orders, as there are specific treatments for various forms of nervousness. Yet hundreds of women to-day who have victimized their nerves have the cure-all within reach if they will but take it, namely, exercise.



They do not require pill-dosing or even that wearying but highly-exalted rejuvenator, the "rest cure."

Women are such reckless spend-thrifts of strength that it is a great wonder we do not see more cases of nervous exhaustion. They make the most ruinous overdrafts upon their nerves, sapping their vitality, until they are so broken down by pain and weariness that the reserve force, the nerve capital, is utterly worn out.

Every woman should fight off nervousness as she would a wild beast. A nervous woman is never a healthy woman or a beautiful one, for a sound body makes sound nerves, and where these are unstrung or easily put on edge trouble is brewing somewhere.

A nervous woman must train her mind; she must not allow things to upset her; she must not take the world too seriously. For, after all, the mind is much to blame in connection with her unstrung nerves.

The brain needs relaxation; here exercise plays a twofold part.

A nervous woman should never attempt to take a violent exercise or to overtax her strength. She should cautiously test her strength and at the same time taking all the kinks out of her mind. The only device required is a strong bedroom chair of convenient size and shape, one that is not likely to give way under her should she be something of a heavy weight.

For a good exercise assume the position as shown, and, with the body rigid, turn as far as you can, endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the ceiling. Repeat. This exercise is especially good for developing the chest and arms. After doing this position then reverse it.

While these exercises are being taken open the windows and breathe deeply. Just before retiring is a good time, as the exertion will then produce sound, wholesome slumber.

### FLOWERS FOR SICK ROOM.

Two Things to Be Remembered When Sending Them.

When choosing flowers to send to a sick friend remember that the two necessary qualifications are that they have only a faint odor, and that they are of some variety that is lasting. Some flowers last very much longer than others.

Carnations probably give more satisfaction than any other flower in this respect, and the odor is very refreshing. Roses, lilies of the valley and violets are all suitable for a sick room, but they do not last fresh for very long.

They will keep much better, however, if they are removed from the sick room every night, and this should always be done with any kind of flower. Put them into a cool place and cut the stems, then fill the vases with fresh hot water into which a pinch of salt has been added. This will not make the fragrance last, but it will freshen the flowers and make the colors look brighter.

Always remember when calling upon any one who has been ill, or who is still ill, that your visit must be a very brief one. Do not talk about illness or sorrow of any kind, and do not ask the symptoms or experience of the invalid during his or her illness. Talk of something bright, cheerful and amusing.

### A New Corset Cover.

A pretty little fancy with the girls is the pompadour ribbon corset cover found among the lingerie and which is worn under sheer blouses.

It is fashioned of two strips of wide ribbon sewed together lengthwise and put in three places—two for the fronts and one for the back and joined under the arms with fagoting.

The shoulder straps are made of lace insertion, heading and narrow edging. The waist is finished with button heading threaded with ribbon.

White silk, petticoats with flowered silk covers are sold along with these gay covers and are intended for use with lingerie dresses, so many of which are being pressed into service for evening wear.

## W. C. T. U. COLUMN

Devoted to the Interest of Christian and Temperance Work, Under the Supervision of Francis Willard W. C. T. U. and Directed by Mrs. Dr. Dugan, to Whom all Communications for this Column Should be Sent.

Indiana case may go to supreme court. Judge Artman's decision have never been reversed.

An appeal to the Indiana supreme court from the recent decision of Judge Artman, in which he delivered a body blow to the liquor forces by ruling that the licensing of saloons in Indiana is illegal, will be the next move in the battle which the temperance forces believe will outlaw the liquor business for time and eternity.

The peculiar feature of the fight is that the first great victory for the cause of temperance has not been won by the officials of the Prohibition party or the Anti-Saloon league, but by prominent business men of Indianapolis, who declare that they have lost a big amount of money annually because of the saloon evil and its effect on employees.

After the November election last year a number of business men were interviewed in the cause by C. E. Newlin, who, after conference with prominent lawyers of the East and William Jennings Bryan, decided upon a fight along the line, which has just resulted in the Artman ruling.

These business men began to look around for a test case and picked the application of Albert Soltau for a license in the Tenth ward of Indianapolis, which was filed before the Marion county board of county commissioners at the January meeting, 1907. The license was granted. A brief was prepared at once and was submitted to the legal lights of the county, who made suggestions and changes. In a word the argument was that inasmuch as the supreme court had ruled that the saloon is a nuisance, the supreme court must rule that the granting of a license to the saloon business is illegal because the state is thus legalizing immorality.

In the Marion county case, which was made the test case, Schuyler Young and William Trefz, voters of the Tenth ward, filed a remonstrance to Saltau's application for a license. The commissioners overruled it and the case was appealed to the Marion county circuit court. An application for a change of venue was filed and the suit was sent to Judge Artman's court.

In the opinion of the liquor press, "this all important case will doubtless not stop short of the supreme court of the United States."

Judge Artman was a member of the legislature of 1901 and was elected speaker. In 1902 he was elected judge of the Boone county circuit court for a six year term. He has never had a decision reversed by the supreme court.—The Union Signal of February 28, 1907.

### WEBBER BILL ADVERSELY REPORTED.

The house committee on the District of Columbia has reported adversely on the Webber bill, viz.: Prohibition for the District of Columbia; but here, too, our faith takes hold. There has never been a time in the history of our country when the people of the District of Columbia so generally and unitedly appealed to congress for protection from the cruel despotism of the 600 hundred license saloons in the District. "The people,"—men as well as women, are a disfranchised class at the mercy of the officers appointed by the president of the United States. The Excise Board, as has been demonstrated again and again, is evidently inclined to favor the liquor men rather than the property holders, residents and others deeply interested, for their protests are disregarded or turned down and licenses granted. Judge Webber, at the recent hearing, showed by the most carefully gathered statistics, that the tax payers of the District have to pay nearly if not quite two million dollars annually in excess of what is received from licenses to support the institutions necessary because of the drink traffic in the District.

### NO BEER IN SOLDIERS' HOME.

On February 23 the house adopted an amendment to the sundry civil bill providing that no bar or canteen where intoxicating liquor is sold shall be maintained in the National Soldiers' Homes. Mr. Bowser of Kansas offered the amendment.

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Superintendent of Legislation, National W. C. T. U.

"NO MORE LIQUOR SIGNS." "W. C. T. U. Interests Win in Opposition to Advertisements in Public Carriers."

"Advertisements of" intoxicants in street cars, including both the surface and elevated, will soon be a thing of the past, and the members of the W. C. T. U. and others to whom these placards have been more or less of an eyesore, will have the satisfaction of know-

ing that their work has not been in vain."

The statement quoted above from a recent issue of the Boston Transcript, is the chronicle of the results of a determined crusade against these offensive advertisements in street cars undertaken by the Boston W. C. T. U. Mr. Robert M. Barnett of the Eastern Advertising company, says:

"I have given orders from this time on that no solicitation be made and no advertising taken for liquors, beer, or any other article coming in the line of intoxicants. We have one contract running now in the surface cars and a small one in the elevated that we shall be obliged to carry until the contract terminates or suffer heavy damages, but after these expire you may be assured that there will be no more advertising of this kind in our cars." Other unions in other cities take notice!—The Union Signal of March 7, 1907.

The Maskogue, Phoenix of February 21, says:

"William A. Johnson, special booze officer, may write a book on 'How It Feels to be Sued for \$151,000, or Incidents of a Boozebuster's Business.'"

The dramatic personae of this little drama were Mr. Johnson and one Harry C. Cohn, general agent of the Dallas Brewery. Mr. Johnson made three raids upon Mr. Cohn's establishment, smashing several thousand bottles of beer each time. Each time, too, Mr. Cohn was arrested for the illegal sale of liquor, gave bond and filed suit for damages against the officer, the several amounts asked for aggregating \$151,000. When the cases were called Mr. Cohn cancelled his appeals for damages and the suits were quashed, while the cases against Mr. Cohn were continued, that gentleman entering upon a contract to stay out of the business.—The Union Signal.

That the supporters of rebusubision, the repeal of the Sturgis law and the free rule of rum in the state of Maine are losing, or have lost, entirely all heart in the matter and have practically given up what has undoubtedly been the hardest fought battle of recent years for the debauching of homes of the state, was shown by the attendance in the house of representatives when the bill for the labelling of drugs and patent medicines with the amount of liquor therein came up for a hearing, as did the bill allowing druggists to sell.

There was a very small attendance of the opponents of these two measures and there is not much doubt that the one relating to the labelling of medicines will be reported favorably from the committee and the bill for the sale of rum by druggists will be reported against unanimously. Many members of the W. C. T. U. were present this afternoon headed by Mrs. L. M. Stevens, and the opposition to the sale of liquor in any way was hearty and unqualified. It is reported that there are over 15,000 names of citizens of the state of Maine in the petitions which have been presented against rebusubmission on the floor of the house and senate and there are more coming today. The hearing today continued late into the afternoon, and the forces of rum were routed at every turn.—Portland Express, February 21.

### ADELAIDE NEWS

Adelaide, March 30.—The Rev. Barnard who has been holding a week's meeting at the U. B. church closed it Friday night. C. E. Miller and Ide Milliser are repairing the roads. The farmers are busy plowing.

M. C. D. Hudson of Morral, is in our vicinity buying cattle. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Trout was called to Ashville on account of the death of Mr. Trout's sister.

C. E. Miller left Thursday evening to go to Columbus to attend the horse sale.

### Public Sale.

Tuesday, April 2, 1907, at one o'clock P. M. I will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder on the Lewis Martin farm, one mile west of Marion, Ohio, one frame barn, 40 by 55 ft. Out buildings and all the fencing consisting of woven picket fence, rail fence, and wire fencing, and some good timber. This sale is made for the purpose of cleaning up the farm to be platted into town lots. Terms of sale: cash on day of sale.

CHAS. E. GOMPF.

Agent. Phones Bell 138. Phones Citizens 1431.

## EVENTS OCCURRING

Continued from Page Nine  
The Hon. Charles A. Towne, of New York.

I know all these people personally and well, and as the campaign advances, it will be my privilege and my pleasure to give the readers of these letters a pen sketch of each one of them.

Many leading Democrats who, before they left here, after the adjournment of Congress, talked to me about the political situation and outlook, gave it as their opinion and I coincide with them, that the two great issues for the Democrats to advocate in the next campaign would be tariff reform and reduction and incidentally the control and destruction of the trusts of the country who are doing business in restraint of trade, and States rights as opposed to the idea of Secretary Root and President Roosevelt. As the case stands today, the present administration stands for the present tariff wall and the maintenance of the trusts beneath its shadow, and as rank and broad a species of extreme Federalism as was ever advocated by Alexander Hamilton. Are we to have State sovereignty or a strong centralized government? Think it over.

The so-called war between the President and the big railroad managers is a tempest in a teapot. It is all sound and fury signifying nothing. A lot of these railroad buccanniers, who got all they wanted out of this administration last year when the railroad rate bill was passed, just as I said they would when the President laid down and allowed Aldrich to have his amendments put into the bill and when he went back on Bailey and Tillman and Chandler, have been over here putting up a poor month to the President and talking through the administration papers to the effect that they have been begging the President not to sit on them so hard it would wash all the water out of their stocks. What they really have been doing is to beg the President, after patting him on the back, to get the State legislatures to go slower on them and to advocate "a message to the next Congress that all transportation shall be declared interstate commerce and shall be placed under control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. They have got that machine grabbed, and they know it is an easier matter to control it than to control all the State legislatures. In other words, they are assuring the President of their support of his idea of centralized government, thus eliminating the power of the States to control and regulate their own rates of transportation within their own borders. That is the combination between the railroads and the present Republican administration to emasculate the power of the State governments that the people of this country are up against, and the sooner they take cognizance of that fact, the better prepared they will be to beat it.

CHAS. A. EDWARDS.

### Relief in Six Hours

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure his is the remedy. Sold by Flocken Drug Co.

### "THE LONG AGO."

I journeyed away to a land,  
A land that is far, yet so near,  
The pleasure and pain that was mine  
O the laughter, the joy and the tear.

The dream of the poet was there,  
In sunsets, in skies and in seas,  
And like shadows against the blue sky.

The birds dart and soar in the breeze.

From the old fashioned gardens of Thyme,

The spice made fragrant the air,  
Where the bee sips nectar all day,  
From roses and lilies so fair.

The meadows slope down to the sea,  
Where zephyrs blow softly and mild,  
Like the shepherd boy's pipe beneath the trees.

Or the soft crooning song of a child.

Sometimes the sun tinges the clouds  
In purple, in rose and in gold,  
They would change as if trying to  
see

What colors his brush could un-  
fold.

I met there the friends of my youth,  
Whom they told had vanished and gone,  
O thus "Long Ago" magical land,  
No fairer the sun shines upon.

MRS. J. W. FREELAND.  
Marion, Ohio, March 30, 1907.

Fresh Spring vegetables and many good things at Turner's big market.  
3-29-31

## The Father of the American Navy.

THE American people are growing more and more fond of erecting memorials to their military and naval heroes. One of the latest of these is the statue of Commodore John Barry, recently unveiled in Philadelphia. It stands in Independence square, in the very shadow of Independence hall, so intimately associated with the birth of American liberty. Barry is often called the "fa-



ther of the American navy." John Paul Jones was an officer under him. The statue of Barry now possessed by Philadelphia was presented to the city by the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which the naval fighter was a member, and it was unveiled by Miss Elsie Hazel Hepburn, great-granddaughter of the hero, on March 16.

Barry was born in Ireland in 1745 and came to the colonies when fifteen years old. He elected to make the sea his profession and soon took rank as a sailor of rare ability and was given command of a number of big ships engaged in commerce. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was commissioned to command the brig Lexington, and this vessel was the first to fly the Continental flag. He captured the first ship ever taken by an American warship. His remains lie in the churchyard of the venerable St. Mary's Roman Catholic church in Philadelphia, and the inscription on his tomb reads in part as follows:

Sacred to the memory of Commodore John Barry, father of the American navy. Let the Christian patriot and soldier who visits these mansions of the dead view this monument with respect and veneration. Beneath it rest the remains of John Barry, who was born in the County Wexford, Ireland, in the year 1745. America was the object of his patriotism and the aim of his usefulness and ambition. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he held the commission of captain in the then limited navy of the colonies. His achievements in battle and his renowned naval tactics merited for him the position of commodore and he was justly regarded as the father of the American navy. He fought often and bled in the cause of freedom, but his deeds of valor did not diminish in him the virtues which adorned his private life.

Barry died in 1803. One of the most exciting of the engagements in which



COMMODORE JOHN BARRY.

he participated was that between the Alliance, which he commanded, and the British ships Atlanta and Trepassy.

At the beginning of the battle the Alliance lay in a dead calm and could not bring her broadside to bear. The two British ships poured a galling fire into her, and early in the engagement Captain Barry was carried below wounded in the shoulder by a grape-shot. The flag of the Alliance was shot away, and the crew of the enemy began cheering at the prospect of a certain victory.

Barry, lying wounded in the cockpit, declined to listen to any proposition to surrender.

"If the ship can't be fought without it," he said, "I'll be carried on deck."

His bravery stirred his crew. They cheered wildly the bloody figure carried on deck, a new flag was hoisted, and the American shot was sent ripping into the enemy's breast. Then nature came to the aid of the sorely pressed Americans. A breeze sprang up and gave the Alliance a chance to shift and use her guns. The Americans then fought with such unparalleled valor that the two British ships were forced to surrender.

## Friday the 13th



By THOMAS W. LAWSON

Author of "Frenzied Finance"

### A Story of Passionate Love and Money Madness

The hero is a daring young broker who retrieves the fortunes of the family of the woman he loves, a beautiful daughter of the south (they have been victims of "The System," with the greatest "coup" in the history of "The Street." The fever of money madness and the curse of speculation run throughout the story. This terrific conflict between character and money, and the shifting and glittering background of frenzied finance, makes a novel which would be absorbing to every man and woman were it by an unknown author. Being by Mr. Lawson, it will undoubtedly be the most discussed story of our generation.

YOU MUST NOT FAIL TO READ IT.  
It will begin in this paper in the near future